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The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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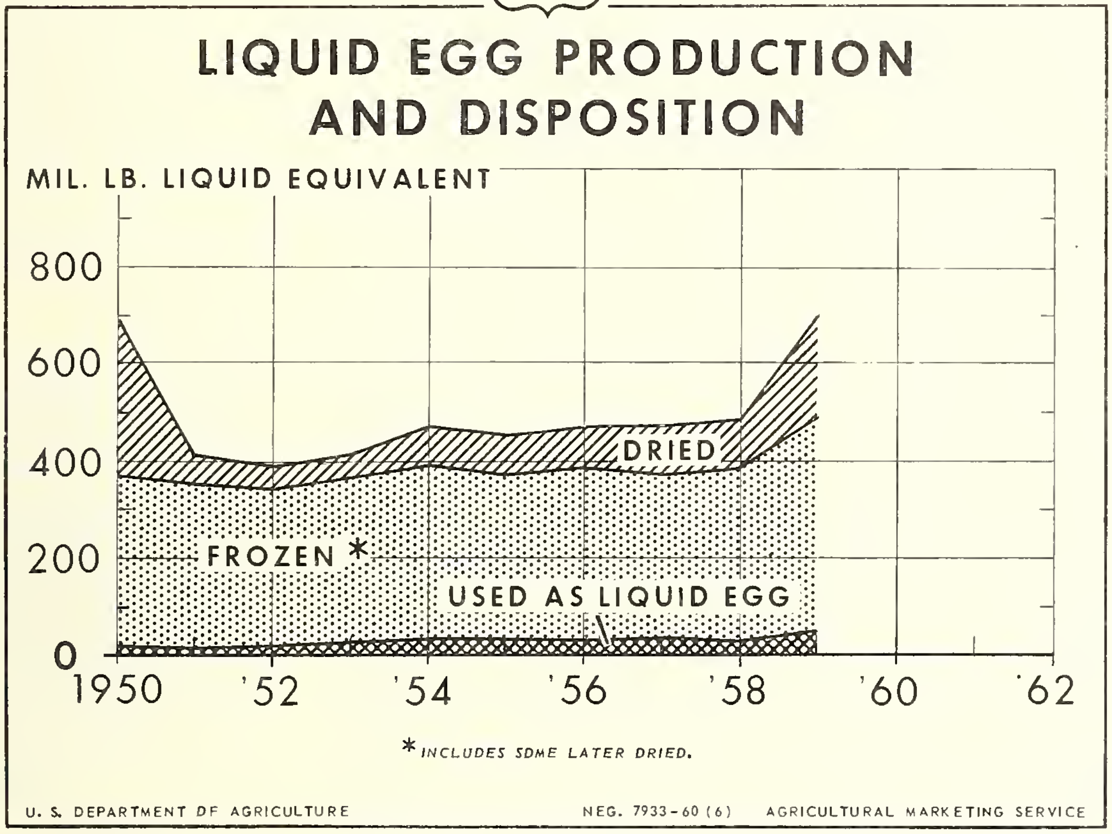
AMS



* INCLUDES SOME LATER DRIED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7933-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Commercial breaking of eggs, for use in manufactured foods and for drying, increased by more than one-third in 1959, after having increased only slightly in the preceding 7 years. Part of the 1959 increase was on account of the quantity used for drying and for delivery to USDA. Production of egg products was equivalent to 34 eggs per person in 1959, and 26 eggs in the preceding year. Total consumption of eggs in 1959 was 347 per person.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Month or date	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Comments on current situation
		EGGS								
Farm production	Mil. cases	May	15.5	16.0	15.8	June	13.5	14.4	14.4	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	May	301.2	294.0	288.1	June	288.4	283.3	281.4	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	May	18.6	19.6	19.7	June	16.9	18.2	18.4	Sustained by mild weather
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Apr.	30.3	26.1	26.5	May	29.3	25.8	25.[illegible]	Through May, 130 eggs in 1960, 134 in 1959
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	62.9	71.8	38.1	May	66.2	75.4	74.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	5.0	6.6	3.4	May	5.2	6.9	4.5	
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	May	36.9	25.2	32.7	June	36.8	25.2	31.2	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	May	85	58	78	June	83	58	75	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct. per doz.	Apr.	56.7	46.6	54.1	May	56.1	43.7		
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	9.8	7.3	9.7	June	9.9	7.4	9.3	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	May 1	1,115	532	299	June 1	1,911	1,004	744	Heavy storage of both shell and frozen egg during June
Frozen	Mil. lb.	May 1	111.4	85.1	90.1	June 1	148.1	119.3	120.4	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	Apr.	---	129.6	97.8	May	---	85.8	103.5	Spurt in late-season hatchings
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol. per cwt.	May	3.77	3.45	3.38	June	3.72	3.42	3.36	
		POULTRY								
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	May	24.8	15.8	17.8	June	25.0	15.8	17.6	All above last year
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	21.6	11.4	13.1	June	20.4	10.4	12.9	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	24.0	15.2	17.1	June	23.7	15.2	17.1	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	May	80	56	66	June	79	57	67	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	55.9	42.7	44.0	May	54.5	42.1	43.1	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	May	30.6	22.2	26.1	June	30.1	22.1	24.0	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	83.4	128.6	97.4	June 1	75.8	131.3	85.3	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	74.7	86.7	87.3	June 1	63.4	67.7	74.5	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	4.8	3.2	3.8	June	4.9	3.2	3.8	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	8.2	6.4	7.7	June	8.1	6.5	7.1	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	May	---	34.6	39.0	June	---	34.7	38.8	

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

APPROVED BY THE OUTLOOK AND SITUATION BOARD, JULY 12, 1960

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SUMMARY

Cool weather through late spring delayed and limited the usual seasonal decline in egg production, with the result that prices declined in late May and June, after rising sharply in March and April. The average price received by farmers in mid-June was 31.2 cents per dozen, 1.5 cents lower than in May. The mid-June average was still well above 1959, but later in the month some individual quotations were below corresponding 1959 prices.

As egg prices declined, USDA resumed its program for the purchase of dried whole egg solids. About 1.7 million pounds were bought in the 2 weeks ending July 8, at prices up to about $1.14 per pound. These purchases were equivalent to about 2 percent of farm production.

In April the upturn in egg prices encouraged a turn-about in the setting of eggs for hatching egg-type chicks for flock replacement. Through April, the 1960 hatch of such chicks was down 33 percent from the year before, but in May hatchery output rose 21 percent above 1959. The June hatch also will be above 1959, because 56 percent more eggs were in incubators on June 1. As a result, the 1960 number of chickens raised will not be down as sharply as the reduction of one-fifth which was indicated earlier. Last year 399 million chickens were raised for laying flock replacement.

This decline in chickens raised will result in a reduced number of pullets being on hand at the beginning of 1961. Since the number of pullets hatched in 1959 also was down -- limiting the number of old hens to be available after culling later this year -- the January 1, 1961 flock will be smaller than at the beginning of this year -- perhaps by 7 or 8 percent. The decline from July 1, when the laying flock was the same as last year, probably will be gradual. The prospective decline will tighten egg supplies, and egg prices are likely to be above a year earlier for most of the rest of 1960.

Broiler chick placements in May and June were 12 percent above last year, indicating a similar increase in supplies for slaughter beginning in mid-July. However, prices this summer are not likely to sag to the levels that prevailed in the summer of 1959 for several reasons. One is the decline in prospective supplies of pork. Another is a higher level of demand which is sustaining prices above last year. Even if broiler prices decline moderately from the 17.6 cents per pound of mid-June (U. S. average), they would still be higher than during the late summer and fall of 1959. Chick placements later this summer, and in the fall, are likely to decline to or below year-ago levels, because of the reduced amount of breeding stock for the production of hatching eggs.

Turkey production in 1960 will about equal the 82 million birds raised in 1959. The crop will include fewer light-breed (Beltsville) turkeys and more heavy whites, some of which will be sold at light weights. Turkey prices to farmers -- averaging 24 cents per pound in mid-June -- have been well above year-before since late November 1959, when prices rose sharply. While some seasonal adjustment from present prices is possible during the period of peak marketings, August-October prices for 1960 turkeys may exceed August-October 1959, when they averaged 22$^+$ cents per pound.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Rise in Late Hatch of Egg-type Chicks Partly Offsets Earlier Cuts

The number of laying flock replacements raised in 1960 will be below 1959, but not by as wide a margin as had earlier seemed likely. Egg-type chicks hatched in May were 21 percent more than last year, and eggs in incubators June 1 were 56 percent more than last year, reversing declines from the year before that had run for the 13 preceding months (table 1). In the first four months of 1960, hatchings totaled 33 percent below a year earlier.

Even if the June hatch were to be up from last year by more than 50 percent, the number of chickens raised which will mature in 1960 will be down from the 399 million raised in 1959, although probably not by the one-fifth estimated earlier. Despite the increased proportion of pullets among chickens raised in recent years -- the cockerels now are often destroyed -- the number of pullets to be available from the season's hatch will probably be the smallest since the mid-1930's (table 3).

The upper part of table 4 is set up so as to facilitate estimates of the number of pullets to be on hand on October 1, 1960 and January 1, 1961. For both dates, the total number of pullets (laying and not yet laying) bear a consistent percentage relation to the number of chickens raised. By inserting his own estimates as the entries under "chickens raised" and "totals as percentages . . .", the reader can make his own predictions of the forthcoming pullet populations.

By a similar procedure, the reader can project the number of hens to be available at later dates, by using the lower part of the same table.

Using this procedure for estimating the number of hens and pullets laying, and pullets not yet laying, at the beginning of 1961 is expected to be about 7 or 8 percent fewer than the January 1, 1960 total of 349 million. This anticipates fall culling of hens to be stepped up to nearer the normal rate.

USDA Resumes Purchases of Dried Egg Solids

On June 22, the Department of Agriculture announced resumption of its program to purchase dried whole egg solids which had been suspended on May 19. Under the resumed program, 605 thousand pounds of egg solids, packed in no. 2 1/2 cans, were bought in the week ending July 1, and 1.1 million pounds more in the week ending July 8. In both weeks, the top paying price was approximately $1.14 per pound. These rates of purchase average to an equivalent of about 2 percent of the concurrent farm production.

The program was resumed because of the decline in egg prices. In the mid-west, where the dryers offering to the Government are located, country-point quotations of prices paid to farmers for Grade A large eggs declined from mostly 26-28 cents per dozen during May (Iowa) to 22-24 cents on June 22. Similar declines occurred elsewhere. In late June last year the prices had been mostly 27 cents and higher, but earlier in that month they had been as low as 18-19 cents. The 1960 egg purchase program was announced on December 28, 1959. Purchases continued through the week of May 19, 1960, until the recent 6-week suspension (table 5).

The current purchases are paid for from surplus removal funds authorized under "Section 32". Section 32 is part of an Act which, among other things, apportioned 30 percent of the U. S. customs receipts to surplus removal and other purposes. These purchases will be distributed to welfare outlets; the needs of the School Lunch program had been met by earlier purchases.

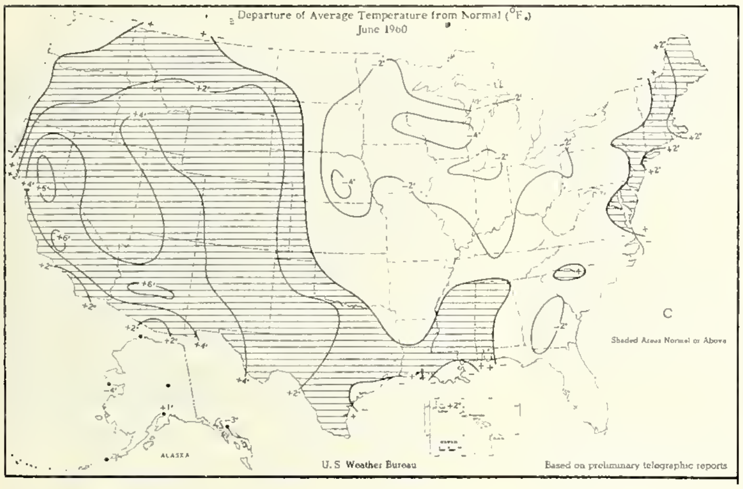
Egg Prices Held Down by Heavy Production

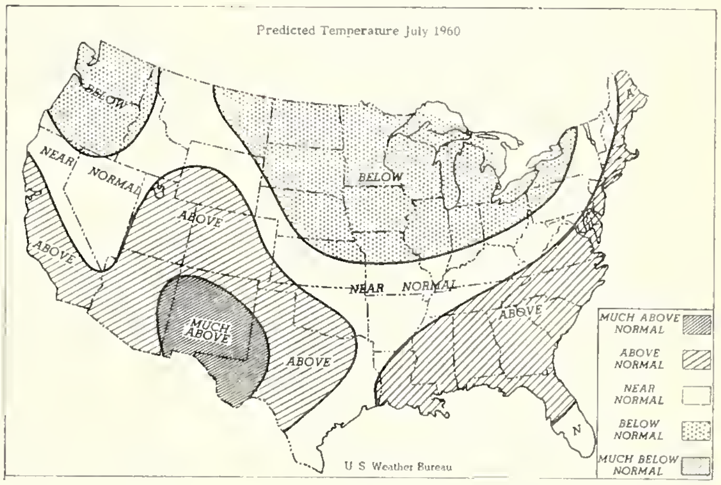
Egg prices declined during most of June. At mid-month, the average price received by farmers was 31.2 cents per dozen, down 1.5 cents from the month before, but 6 cents above June 1959. In early July, price trends in most wholesale markets were slightly upward although many quotations were below the year before (table 9). Egg prices are likely to rise in coming months, as supply tightens because of declining flock size (relative to 1959) and seasonal reduction in rates of lay.

An unexpectedly large output of eggs in May was the principal factor in the price weakness late that month and in June. Egg production in May ordinarily is lighter than in April, but this year May output was larger, for the second time on record. A larger quantity (of both shell and frozen eggs) than earlier in the season was stored during late May and particularly in early June, on account of larger supplies and low cash prices which permitted a good hedging margin. Prices of future contracts for shell eggs (September deliveries, Chicago) reached life-of-contract lows in the fourth week of June, at about 32 cents per dozen. A month earlier, they were 38 cents (table 10). They recovered somewhat upon announcement of the resumption of Government egg-buying.

While stocks of both shell and frozen egg during June were high enough to discourage further storage except at low prices, these stocks are not likely to be a deterrent to an eventual seasonal price rise. July 5 data from 35 cities indicate that shell egg stocks were about the same as the year before, when (July 1, 1959) total U. S. stocks had been slightly above 1 million cases. (The U. S. Cold Storage Report covering July 1, 1960 will be issued while this Situation is in press.) Since July 5, storage holdings in the 35 cities have risen further, while during July last year stocks were declining. Nevertheless at levels not much higher than last year these storage stocks would not have effects markedly different from 1959, when they were equal to only about 2 1/2 percent of the egg production during the ensuing 3 months.

Such a storage supply would not be a bearish price factor to any greater extent than in previous years, when stocks were as large or larger than this year. More frozen egg probably was in storage on July 1 than last year, but this is likely to be about offset by reduced production of liquid egg as a result of the higher price of shell egg breaking stock expected in the last half of 1960.


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F.)
June 1960
+2°
+4°
+5°
+6°
-2°
-4°
+1°
-3°
ALASKA
C
Shaded Areas Normal or Above
U.S Weather Bureau
Based on preliminary telegraphic reports



Extreme heat usually cuts egg production. To early July, weather in the Eastern two-thirds of the United States had generally been unseasonally mild, and both rate of lay and egg quality were sustained. With rate of lay high--as well as with hope for an imminent egg price recovery--farmers have delayed culling their flocks. The result has been to maintain egg production.

The map of predicted July temperatures is extracted from the Weather Bureau Extended Forecast Section's publication "Average Monthly Weather Resume and Outlook" which contains additional supplementary information necessary for complete interpretation.

Mild Temperatures Sustained Egg Production; Number of Layers to Decline

Increased supplies of eggs in May, and continued large supplies in June, were the basis for the price weakness in those months. Rate of lay per bird was high - partly on account of mild weather through most of the mid-West, South and East - and culling was slower than in past years. The advent of seasonally hot weather, and the eventual sell-off of aged birds now in the flock, is likely to hold later production below corresponding 1959 levels. June egg production of 14.4 million cases was very slightly larger than the June before.

When hot weather becomes general, the rate of lay per bird will decline. Production of many older birds will fall below the levels at which it remains profitable to keep them, and culling will be accelerated. While total culling may not be as heavy as last year, on account of the reduced number of layers on hand January 1, 1960, and the shortage of 1960-hatched pullets, table 16 suggests that in the past, light culling in the spring has been offset by heavier culling later in the season.

If culling later in the season is stepped up to compensate partially for the slow culling rates so far, the reduction in flock size will be greater than that resulting from the reduction in the number of pullets being raised. The above factors suggest that the laying flock on January 1, 1961 is likely to be down about 7 or 8 percent from the year before. On July 1, the flock was the same as the year-earlier figure, 278 million birds. The change from July 1 is expected to be gradual.

Slow Culling Boosts Hen Prices

Reduced marketings since the turn of the year have resulted in a slight upward trend in prices of hens. In April, May and June the prices received by farmers for farm chickens - at that season, mostly hens - averaged about 13 cents per pound. This was 1-1/2 cents above 1959. During those months of 1959 prices were declining (12.7, 11.4, and 10.4 cents, respectively). The 1959 mid-month low was 9.3 cents in October when marketings were near a seasonal peak.

The prospective seasonal increases in the supply of hens for meat may push prices down from the recent levels, but the average to farmers is likely to remain above last year. The low supply of hens for slaughter in the rest of 1960, and the low storage stocks, probably will offset the effect of the long-term factors which have been pushing hen prices down.

Foremost among these factors over the past 10 years have been the increasing supply and declining price of broilers. Last year broiler prices averaged the lowest ever; this year they are somewhat higher, and for the year are likely to average above the 16.1 cents of 1959.

Another factor tending to lower the average price for hens is the increasing proportion of those birds which are egg-type (Leghorns, or Leghorn-type crosses) as contrasted to the meatier dual-purpose breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds) which formerly made up a large proportion of the national laying flock. This trend continues without interruption. The importance of breed as an influence upon average prices for hens is indicated by quotations for heavy hens as contrasted with light breed birds: in North Carolina the former sold for 18-20 cents per pound during June, a higher price than broilers; at the same time, light hens were 10 cents per pound.

June 1 storage stocks of hens were 31 million pounds, 46 percent below last year. An important outlet for hens is in processed poultry products such as frozen chicken pies, canned boned chicken and similar specialties. Processors prefer hens for many of their products, because the firm flesh stands up under processing, and because of the usual price advantage for light-type birds. Processors rely upon storage to even out the year-round supply of such poultry meat. Since the supply during the winter of 1960-61 will be low, in proportion to the expected smaller size of the laying flock, there may be a considerable interest this year in storing hens.

Summertime Demand for Broilers Expected to be High

Broiler prices generally averaging about 17 cents per pound in the Southeast in the past 3 months prompted a considerable increase in the production of broiler chicks. Hatchings since May 1 have averaged 12 percent above last year. July marketings are the first to reflect these hatches. Egg settings in late June trended downward to levels closer to last year, and broiler production in the last quarter of 1960 probably will not significantly exceed 1959.

Despite the high sumertime volume of production, prices are likely to be above the 1959 prices (see table 17), for several reasons.

First, whatever price adjustment occurs this summer will start from a higher base; the mid-June U. S. average price was 17.6 cents per pound, contrasting with 15.8 cents in June 1959. Second, a factor in the broiler price decline last year was the increasing supply and declining prices of pork, which encouraged retailers to advertise it extensively to the detriment of chicken. This year, summertime pork supplies will be smaller because of the 17 percent cut from last year in December-February farrowings. Hog prices already reflect this change.

Demand for broilers is quite seasonal, with the peak occurring in the summer. Although demand apparently failed to increase last summer, the expectation is that the usual demand pattern will occur this year. This expectation is another basis for expecting broiler prices in the next few months to remain close to June levels, even under pressure of increased supplies, rather than to decline as they did last summer.

The weak broiler prices last summer were a factor in the decline of the 1959 annual average price to 16.1 cents per pound, the lowest average since records began. Despite the record volume of production, the value of the 1959 broiler crop was lower than the year before - $922 million vs. $1,002 million. This leads to the conclusion that at the high level of production attained last year, demand for broilers at that time was inelastic. But this year, with slaughter for the first 25 weeks up slightly (2 percent) from last year, mid-month prices have averaged more than a cent a pound higher. During this same period, competing supplies of red meats were more plentiful than in 1959 (table 18). This suggests that year-to-year broiler price changes are insufficiently consistent with each other to permit ready generalizations about whether or not production and consumption are so high as to have reached a point where demand is inelastic. The experiences of one year are not directly transferable to another.

1960 Broiler Production to Exceed 1959 Only Slightly

Despite the recent weekly increases of as much as 15 percent above last year in the number of broiler chicks hatched, 1960 production of broilers is unlikely to exceed the 1959 record of 1.7+ billion birds by more than 3 or 4 percent. On the basis of hatchery operations so far (table 19), and assuming that egg settings in the next 3 months will taper down toward year-ago levels, the 1960 production (slaughter) is likely to be 1.8 billion birds.

The outlook for a declining hatch of broiler chicks later this year, relative to last year, is partly based on the dwindling size of the broiler breeder flock. High prices for hatching eggs and chicks have contributed to the recent large hatches by encouraging retention and fullest use of available laying birds. But these high chick prices - $12 per 100 in May, 1960, compared with $9 a year earlier - have the effect of increasing production costs of non-integrated operators by a cent per pound. Chick costs of integrated operators are also increased, because the higher chick prices are at least partly a reflection of higher production costs for hatching eggs from aged flocks.

In May, the latest month reported, the domestic sales of broiler breeding stock by leading primary breeders were 23 percent above the year before, reversing the trend of the preceding 12 months. However, this reversal will have no effect upon the supply of hatching eggs until late in 1960. For both April and May, the 1960 sales were about the same as corresponding 1958 sales, although respectively 10 percent below and 23 percent above 1959.

Turkey Crop about Same Size, Prices Possibly Higher Through October

Turkey prices have slipped in the past few months, but the U. S. average price received by farmers - 24.0 cents in mid-June - was almost 2 cents per pound above last June. The 1960 turkey crop is going to be about the same size as in 1959, when 82 million were raised.

Although the total crop, by headcount, will be little different from 1959, its composition by breed-types, and its seasonal distributiion, will be different, with possible effects upon prices.

In every month so far this year, hatchings of light breed turkeys (mostly Beltsvilles) have been smaller than in either 1958 or 1959. This reduction is partly offset by the increased numbers of large white turkeys (table 21), many of which will be slaughtered at immature weights. Nevertheless, it suggests that light breed turkeys will sell to better advantage relative to heavy breeds this year than last. This expectation is enhanced by trade reports that current cold storage stocks include only few lightweight birds.

With respect to seasonal distribution, it would seem that any substantial increases in monthly marketings over last year will occur relatively early in the marketing season. Since the beginning of April, monthly hatchings (for all breeds combined) have been below last year. Even in April and May, the most important hatching months of the year, the decrease in Bronze hatchings more than offset the increase in heavy whites. Therefore, allowing 4 to 6 months as the growing period for turkeys, it is likely that slaughter after August will fall below 1960.

Before this reduction from last year's turkey slaughter will occur, slaughter will increase seasonally this summer to a point where storage will become necessary for a substantial part of the current production. At that time a price tug-of-war will emerge, as it does every year at the time when the various buyers and sellers form their judgments about the price limits for which they might reasonably hold out. In some years the prices paid under Federal purchase programs have been a factor in the price discovery process.

Last year's turkey prices favored growers who sold after mid-November. On hindsight, last year's early fall prices for turkeys were lower than was consistent with the prices of late November and December (table 17). In light of last year's experience, a higher price for the 1960 crop can be expected than that which prevailed through October 1959, (but probably not as high as the December 1959 price).

The 1960 turkey crop will support a per capita consumption of turkey at about the same level as the 6 pounds consumed in 1959.

Characteristics of the 1960 Egg Year to Date Compared with Other Years

In every year when there are abrupt and unusual changes in egg prices - as there are this year - there is a natural attempt to find parallels and analogies in recent past experience which will provide clues regarding the possible development of the current situation. As an aid to the search for such analogies a few are listed below. In general, these analogies do not seem to be a useful means of prediction except when considered together with other economic facts.

This year, for the second year in a row, the number of replacement chickens raised is being sharply cut. Last year the cut was 8 percent; this year it will likely be between 15 and 20 percent. There are no close parallels regarding two such large cuts in successive years, but there was a 17 percent cut in 1957, and a 14 percent cut in 1955 (this later one following an insignificant 1 percent cut in 1954; table 3). In each instance, these large cuts followed a lengthy period of depressed egg prices, as was the case leading up to this spring's hatch. Each cut in the hatch was followed by a somewhat smaller cut in the number of pullets on hand, and still smaller cut in the total number of layers on hand.

By September of both 1955 and 1957, egg prices were significantly above the year before, and for the last quarter of each year the mid-month prices averaged 11 cents (1955) and 7 cents (1957) above the low prices of the final quarter of the preceding year. In one case (1955) the price improvement carried over into the following January and then disappeared, but the 1957 price rises carried through to mid-summer 1958.

In addition to being the second year in a row with a decline in chickens raised, 1960 is the second consecutive year with a decline in the weighted egg feed price ratio 1/. A similar two-in-a-row decline in the ratio occurred in 1954 and 1955. But the 1953 ratio had been at a high level, and even after the decline, the 1954 figure was above the average of the immediately preceding years. Therefore there was only a one percent cutback in the 1954 number of chickens raised, and the 1954-55 decline in the egg-feed price ratio doesn't establish much precedent toward estimating chickens raised.

The large late hatch (May, June) is another feature of 1960. This had previously occurred in 1958 (and also in 1951, although in that year the early hatch was up as well). In 1958, when the number of chickens raised was up 9 percent for the year, the May through August increase in the replacement hatch was 30 percent. One might reason that this would affect the timing of the break from the fall price peak, but recent peaks have occurred over so wide a range of months (from September through December), and with such varied patterns (sharp peaks, plateaus) that no distinguishing feature can be attributed to 1958.

In 1958, as in 1960, the springtime plateau of egg production continued late, with May the month of peak egg productiion (table 14). In both years, May-June prices received by farmers slid down from April, and in 1958 there was no substantial price recovery in U. S. average prices until late August (table 13). In this respect 1958 resembled 1956, a year with seemingly normal springtime distribution of production, so again no reliable inferences can be drawn from these limited facts alone.

1/ Weighted as described in the footnote to table 3.

The springtime egg price run-up which occurred this April, and which was followed by a substantial egg price decline, has only imperfect counterparts in other recent years. However, none of these counterparts carried through without decline into the summer. In 1958 the mid-March price was 3 cents higher than the average of the 2 preceding months, but the rise didn't hold, and summertime prices were lower than springtime prices. In 1955 there was a February-March peak, which also crumbled as the season progressed. Beyond summer, no generalizations seem warranted regarding the course ofprices in years when there was a springtime rise.

The pattern of shell egg storage accumulation in 1960 has many facets, each similar to a different preceding year. Peak holdings will be light - somewhat above the record low stocks of 1958, but not much different from 1959. These 2 years had little in common in their price tendencies. The continued accumulation of additional stocks all the way through June occurred in most previous years except last year, and hence is exceptional only in degree, not in principle. The net out-of-storage movement from mid-March to mid-April - after into-storage movements earlier in the season - is unique, and has no counterparts in other recent years.

Table 1 .--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1955 to date

Month and item	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
Hatchings							
January	Millions	32.9	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.7
February	do.	71.2	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.3
March	do.	148.8	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	72.8
April	do.	163.9	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.6	97.8
May	do.	107.9	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	103.5
June	do.	32.7	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	3/ 42
July	do.	14.9	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	
August	do.	12.6	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	
September	do.	14.1	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	
October	do.	16.6	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	
November	do.	15.5	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	
December	do.	17.5	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	
Total, calendar year	do.	648.6	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.		667.4	533.0	575.6	555.8	
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	461.9	478.6	396.6	431.2	398.7	
Pullets on hand, January 1 following							
(a) Number	do.	238.6	249.6	224.6	244.1	223.8	
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Percent	52	52	57	57	56	
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	50	53	60	65	68	2/ 66

1/ Preliminary. 2/ February intentions. 3/ Size of hatch if monthly output shows same percentage change as number of eggs in incubator on first of month.

Table 2.--Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by divisions, January-May 1960, with comparisons

Division	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1, 1960	Chickens raised		Hatchings, January-May				Eggs in incubators June 1, 1960 as a percentage of a year earlier
		1959	1960 intentions as a percentage of 1959 1/	1958	1959	1960	1960 as a percentage of 1959	
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
New England	15.1	20.7	84	22.7	19.0	16.1	85	173
Middle Atlantic	41.1	37.2		52.8	49.0	38.3	78	164
East North Central	62.6	64.1	87	101.2	87.1	71.4	82	135
West North Central	87.9	103.4	84	170.3	152.8	117.3	77	199
South Atlantic	43.4	58.4	93	26.3	35.0	23.7	68	155
East South Central	25.6	33.1	102	14.8	17.6	11.4	65	183
West South Central	27.2	30.6		22.6	24.1	18.4	76	177
Mountain	8.8	11.2	101	8.4	7.8	5.8	74	150
Pacific	37.6	40.0		34.5	38.1	33.5	88	117
United States	349.4	398.7	91	453.7	430.5	336.0	78	156

1/ These data available on a 5-region basis only. The bracketed regions in the preceding column indicate those which are combined to make a 5-region break.

Table 3.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Sexed pullets bought as a percent of total chickens purchased	Pullets on farms 3/: As reported: Oct. 1	Pullets on farms 3/: As reported: Jan. 1 following	Pullets on farms 3/: As a percentage of chickens raised: Oct. 1	Pullets on farms 3/: As a percentage of chickens raised: Jan. 1 following	Percentage of preceding year: Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Percentage of preceding year: Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Percentage of preceding year: Chickens raised	Percentage of preceding year: Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
	Lb.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679								102	
1926	13.5	718						105		106	
1927	13.4	750						99		104	
1928	12.2	700						91		93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107		107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105		103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77		91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109		104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123		102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76		86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105		102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115		109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72		84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	108	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109	118	116
1942	13.2	844	21	363	319	43	38	115	112	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	17	393	350	39	35	111	116	119	110
1944	11.2	832	20	347	301	42	36	76	83	83	86
1945	12.8	890	18	371	322	42	36	114	96	107	107
1946	11.9	738	22	325	281	44	38	93	86	83	87
1947	11.3	719	26	326	278	45	39	95	94	98	99
1948	9.8	615	30	301	258	49	42	87	80	86	93
1949	12.7	705	31	324	287	46	41	130	107	115	111
1950	9.6	620	32	283	258	46	42	76	88	88	90
1951	11.4	623	33	288	261	46	42	119	96	100	101
1952	9.1	561	37	259	238	46	42	80	90	90	91
1953	11.3	548	42	266	255	48	46	124	96	98	107
1954	10.9	540	49	273	257	51	48	96	100	99	101
1955	9.7	462	50	242	239	52	52	89	82	86	93
1956	12.1	479	53	259	250	54	52	125	103	104	105
1957	9.3	397	60	226	225	57	57	77	91	83	90
1958	11.9	431	65	252	244	58	56	128	106	109	108
1959	10.0	399	68	228	224	57	56	84	99	92	92
1960	9.5		4/66					95	91		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January, 3; February, 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.

2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock.

3/ Laying and not yet laying.

4/ Intentions to purchase

Table 4 .--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand: October 1: Laying	Pullets on hand: October 1: Not yet laying	Pullets on hand: October 1: Total: As reported	Pullets on hand: October 1: Total: As percent of pullets among chickens raised	Pullets on hand: January 1, following: Laying	Pullets on hand: January 1, following: Not yet laying	Pullets on hand: January 1, following: Total: As reported	Pullets on hand: January 1, following: Total: As percent of pullets among chickens raised
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	75	244	37	281	65
1947	719	26	439	131	195	326	74	243	35	278	63
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	78	227	31	258	67
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	73	255	32	287	65
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	71	229	29	258	65
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	72	231	30	261	66
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	70	215	23	238	64
1953	548	42	373	154	112	266	71	231	24	255	68
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	71	233	25	257	67
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	73	211	27	239	72
1956	479	53	350	167	92	259	74	217	32	250	71
1957	397	60	306	144	83	227	74	193	31	225	73
1958	431	65	340	156	97	253	74	207	37	244	72
1959 2/	399	68	319	146	84	230	72	193	31	224	70
1960		3/ 66									

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

Year	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Hens	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Pullets	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Total	Hens on hand: October 1: As reported	Hens on hand: October 1: As percent of hens and pullets Jan. 1 given year	Hens on hand: January 1, following: As reported	Hens on hand: January 1, following: As percent of pullets Jan. 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	151	322	473	202	43	150	47
1947	150	281	431	198	46	140	50
1948	140	278	418	193	46	141	51
1949	141	258	399	184	46	137	53
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	49
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	53
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	52
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	49
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	44
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	47
1956	122	239	360	150	42	119	50
1957	119	250	369	164	44	128	51
1958	128	225	353	151	43	120	53
1959	120	244	364	159	44	126	52
1960	126	224	349				

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Intentions.

Table 5. Dried and frozen egg: U.S.D.A. purchases, 1958 to date

Period	Purchases				Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent				
	For the period	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative		For the period	Cumulative
	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. cs.	Thou. cs.	Dol.	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
	(a) Monthly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets						
1958							
Oct.	1,485	1,485	146	146	1.23	1,821	1,821
Nov.	2,677	4,162	264	410	1.22	3,266	5,087
Dec.							
1959							
Jan.	1,350	5,512	133	543	1.24	1,658	6,745
Feb.	2,115	7,627	209	752	1.23	2,586	9,331
Mar.	2,003	9,630	198	950	1.21	2,281	11,612
Apr. 2/	3,058	12,688	302	1,252	1.05	3,179	14,791
May	2,715	15,403	268	1,520	1.12	3,012	17,802
June	1,884	17,287	186	1,706	1.15	2,135	19,937
July	3,543	20,830	350	2,056	1.15	4,073	24,010
Aug.	2,287	23,117	221	2,277	1.15	2,523	26,533
Sept. 3/	448	23,565	44	2,321	0.99	437	26,970
	(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed egg for later drying 4/						
1959							
June	1,380	1,380	35	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
	(c) Weekly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets 5/						
1960							
Jan. 14	224	224	22	22	1.03	226	226
20	1,906	2,131	188	210	1.03	1,930	2,156
28	628	2,759	62	272	1.03	644	2,800
Feb. 4	1,189	3,947	117	389	1.03	1,209	4,009
11	585	4,532	58	447	1.02	593	4,602
18	562	5,095	56	503	1.02	573	5,175
25	338	5,432	33	536	1.02	344	5,519
Mar. 3	1,080	6,512	107	643	1.02	1,102	6,621
10	180	6,692	18	660	1.05	186	6,807
17	381	7,073	38	698	1.06	403	7,210
24	538	7,611	53	751	1.06	569	7,779
31	852	8,464	84	835	1.06	901	8,679
Apr. 7	157	8,620	15	851	1.06	166	8,845
14	112	8,733	11	862	1.06	119	8,965
21	90	8,822	9	870	1.06	95	9,060
28	45	8,867	4	875	1.06	47	9,107
May 5	179	9,047	18	893	1.06	190	9,296
12	45	9.091	4	897	1.06	47	9,344
19 6/	45	9,136	4	901	1.06	47	9,391
July 1	605	9,742	60	961	1.14	681	10,072
July 7	1,121	10,257	111	1,072	1.14	1,279	11,351

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent

2/ Surplus Removal Program began with week ending April 23.

3/ Program ended September 3, 1959 and began again January 14, 1960.

4/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16.

5/ Some purchases in 2½ cans and others in 10 pound cans.

6/ Program ended May 19, 1960 and began again July 1, 1960.

Table 6 .--Eggs: Farm production, broken commercially and disposition, 1950-1959
(includes data for cover chart)

Year	Production of eggs on farms		Quantity broken commercially			Disposition		
	Total	February-July	By weight	Case equivalent		Used directly as liquid	Frozen	Dried
				Total	Separated into yolk and albumen			
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. lb.	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	163.8	91.4	696.7	18.6	4.8	20.1	354.1	322.4
1951	161.3	88.9	408.7	10.6	5.0	18.3	339.5	50.8
1952	161.3	88.0	382.4	9.9	5.6	18.4	320.4	43.6
1953	160.8	85.7	411.3	10.7	4.3	21.1	343.1	47.1
1954	163.7	86.3	465.9	12.1	7.4	31.0	361.2	73.7
1955	165.3	88.3	453.4	11.8	7.4	33.2	341.5	78.8
1956	169.1	88.4	464.9	12.1	7.3	33.1	349.1	82.7
1957	167.9	88.6	474.7	12.3	7.3	37.5	333.8	103.4
1958	168.6	86.7	480.8	12.2	7.3	31.3	350.9	98.6
1959	173.1	91.2	701.3	17.7	8.8	51.2	435.7	214.4

Table 7.--Dried egg: Production, by type, 1950 to date

Year	Quantity of liquid egg dried	Quantity of dried product				Disposition of dried product		
		Albumen	Yolk	Mixed whole	Total	To USDA	U. S. Military	Other
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	354.5	3.6	2.8	87.0	93.4	82.4	2.0	9.0
1951	74.0	3.8	3.3	10.5	17.6	No purchases	10.4	7.2
1952	76.0	6.6	8.1	2.7	17.3	" "	.3	17.0
1953	81.7	5.9	8.3	5.3	19.5	" "	3.2	16.3
1954	101.9	9.3	10.3	2.9	22.5	" "	.5	22.0
1955	110.4	10.6	9.3	3.2	23.1	" "	1.9	21.2
1956	101.2	8.8	8.4	4.9	22.1	" "	1.6	20.5
1957	127.3	9.6	9.1	10.0	28.6	4.7	1.0	22.9
1958	114.4	9.0	8.0	8.4	25.3	4.2	1.5	19.6
1959	224.8	11.0	11.9	31.8	54.7	23.6	.9	30.2
1960						1/ 9.1		

1/ Through June.

Table 8.--Liquid egg: Production by type 1950 to date

Year	Production, liquid weight					Production, case equivalent				
	Albumen	Yolk	Plain whole	Mixed whole	Total	Albumen 1/	Yolk 2/	Plain whole 3/	Mixed whole 4/	Total 5/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Thous. cases	Thous. cases
1950	110.7	68.8	448.5	68.7	696.7	5,195	3,997	11,960	1,832	18,578
1951	116.4	75.5	141.5	75.3	408.7	5,463	4,391	3,675	1,956	10,614
1952	132.7	83.8	92.5	73.5	382.4	6,229	4,869	2,403	1,909	9,932
1953	137.6	94.9	114.1	64.7	411.3	6,460	5,517	2,964	1,681	10,682
1954	171.3	115.5	111.9	67.3	465.9	8,040	6,713	2,906	1,748	12,102
1955	167.1	112.7	109.2	64.4	453.4	8,028	6,565	2,836	1,673	11,778
1956	172.5	109.5	121.0	61.8	464.9	8,099	6,369	3,143	1,605	12,074
1957	170.3	110.8	142.2	51.5	474.8	7,997	6,440	3,694	1,338	12,331
1958	173.9	114.2	135.7	57.0	480.8	8,165	6,637	3,435	1,443	12,172
1959	212.4	136.3	283.3	69.3	701.3	9,971	7,927	7,172	1,754	17,748
1960										

1/ Converted at the rate of 21.3 pounds of albumen as the yield from 1 case of 30 dozen eggs.

2/ Converted at the rate of 17.2 pounds as the yield of yolk per case.

3/ Converted at the rate of: 1950 37.5 pounds as the yield from 1 case of 30 dozen eggs; 1951-57 38.5 pounds as the yield from 1 case of 30 dozen eggs; 1958-59 39.5 pounds as the yield from 1 case of 30 dozen eggs.

Table 9 .--Egg prices, selected dates, 1960 with comparisons

Item	1959				1960		
	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 14	May 16	June 15	July 8
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U.S. average price received by farmers, per dozen	25.2	25.2	30.4	31.1	32.7	31.2	
Iowa, prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:							
Grade A Large	17-19	18-19	22-24	24-25	26-27	24-25	23-24
Grade A Medium	14-16	14-16	18-19	16-17	22-23	20-22	20-21
New York, wholesale prices							
Midwestern, mixed colors, per dozen:							
Fancy heavy-weights	25.26	26½-28	31½-32½	33-35	36-37	33½-34½	31½-33
Extras 1, Medium	20-21	22-23	26½-27½	24-25	28½-29½	27-28	28-29
Nearby whites, per dozen:							
Extra fancy, heavy-weights	25-27	28-31	38-43	40-44	35½-39	34½-37½	34-37½
Medium	20-21½	22-23	29-30	26-28	30-31	27-28	30½-32½
Small (pullets)	16-17	18½-19½	19-21	17½-18½	24-25	24-25	23-24
Frozen egg, per pound 2/:							
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	22¾-25	3/23½-26	24½-26	23-26	28½-33	26¼-31	26½-28
Yolks, plain 4/	49-51	49-51	52-54	54-55	66-68	63-65	63-66
Albumen	9½-10½	10-11½	10-11	10-11	9½-12	7¾-10	7½-9
Chicago							
Wholesale price, loose, per dozen							
Mixed colors, extras, large	23¼-24	24-25	27-28½	31-32	32¾-33¾	29-30½	30-31½
Medium	19½-20½	21-22	25-26	23-23½	29-30	26-27	26½-27½
Future contracts:							
September delivery (closing price)	29.50	30.60	29.30	26.25	38 05	34.00	33.60
San Francisco, price to retailers, per dozen: (cartons)							
Grade A, Large	31-35	32-36	39-43	43-47	39-43	39-43	39-43
Grade A, Medium	27-31	28-32	34-38	37-41	35-39	33-37	33-37

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated. 2/ Carlots. Weekly price. 3/ Week ending June 12.
4/ Highest color quoted.

Table 10.--Egg future contracts: Highest and lowest price per dozen, by months, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 1957-59 contracts; and 1960 contracts to date

Month	Contracts by month in which contract is deliverable 1/				
	September	October	November	December	January
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1957					
January	39.90-37.70	40.05-37.90			30.50-28.45
February	40.20-37.35	40.50-37.50			
March	37.55-35.60	37.75-35.70			
April	36.60-35.35	37.00-35.75	37.60-36.40		
May	36.50-32.40	36.90-33.00	37.65-34.40	38.00-34.15	
June	34.05-30.85	34.85-31.60	35.60-32.50	36.30-33.50	36.10-33.45
July	35.70-30.95	36.75-31.75	37.70-32.75	38.30-33.70	37.60-33.00
August	35.00-32.80	36.20-33.85	37.25-34.85	38.10-35.70	37.30-35.40
September	34.85-32.25	36.35-32.90	37.60-34.10	38.50-35.15	37.20-34.60
October	41.25-39.00	35.75-33.60	36.95-34.85	37.90-35.95	37.60-35.50
November	43.30-40.75	43.45-41.80	41.35-35.50	41.70-36.60	41.35-36.85
December	43.10-41.20	43.25-41.20		40.50-36.80	40.25-36.05
1958					
January	41.65-39.05	41.75-39.15			36.40-29.55
February	41.70-39.80	41.90-40.10			
March	42.50-40.85	42.30-40.85	41.75-39.95		
April	43.10-40.40	43.05-40.40	42.20-39.90	41.40-39.40	
May	41.05-37.80	41.05-37.75	40.90-37.35	40.25-36.50	
June	39.95-37.40	39.85-37.20	38.25-36.85	37.40-36.00	36.10-34.50
July	40.15-34.50	40.20-34.75	38.35-34.20	37.65-34.00	36.25-33.50
August	37.65-30.80	36.95-31.20	35.50-31.10	35.00-30.80	34.95-30.25
September	41.75-36.60	39.75-35.75	36.90-33.25	34.55-31.85	33.50-30.75
October	37.80-35.40	41.95-35.50	36.55-33.35	33.55-32.00	32.50-31.05
November	36.80-35.70	37.00-35.90	40.90-34.35	36.75-32.65	34.75-31.45
December	36.25-35.20	36.15-35.45		37.60-31.95	33.80-30.75
1959					
January	36.50-35.50	36.70-35.80			38.00-33.15
February	36.70-35.55	36.85-35.75			
March	35.70-31.65	35.90-32.00	36.05-32.50		
April	32.70-31.00	33.10-31.60	33.70-32.10	34.15-32.35	
May	31.50-28.50	32.15-29.45	33.10-30.40	33.30-31.10	32.20-30.95
June	32.40-28.70	33.35-29.75	34.00-30.75	34.50-31.80	34.25-31.60
July	31.25-27.65	32.20-28.60	33.10-29.50	33.55-30.60	33.20-30.85
August	28.30-24.85	29.20-25.65	30.20-26.45	31.10-27.35	31.10-27.50
September	29.00-24.75	29.60-25.60	30.50-26.70	31.00-27.75	31.00-27.85
October	35.35-33.75	27.35-24.80	28.45-26.00	29.30-27.25	29.45-27.90
November	34.95-34.10	35.20-34.45	26.55-24.50	27.85-25.00	28.45-25.80
December	36.60-33.85	36.55-34.25		26.00-23.25	28.50-25.05
1960					
January	35.80-33..0	35.75-33.30			25.80-21.60
February	34.10-32.45	34.30-32.60	34.75-33.05		
March	36.00-33.15	36.65-33.50	36.50-34.05	36.45-34.45	
April	37.95-35.55	37.85-35.70	37.65-35.65	36.70-35.30	36.00-34.75
May	38.60-35.55	38.60-35.70	38.60-36.30	38.30-35.85	37.65-35.50
June 2/	33.00	33.75	34.25	34.25	32.55

1/ Brackets, or gaps in series of numbers, denote change in year of contract.

2/ Closing price as of June 30, 1960.

Table 11.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
						(a) Monthly, United States						
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	422	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519	932	1,208	1,719	1,812	1,507	1,174	895	552	302
1958	209	171	105	79	322	705	852	712	494	290	207	140
1959	53	57	52	107	532	1,004	1,054	888	739	554	467	297
1960	188	304	345	181	299	744						
						(b) Weekly, 35 cities						
Weeks			1960						1959			
First	166	217	296	134	205	649	942	790	675	517	426	252
Second	187	209	267	111	296	771		765	645	413	395	222
Third	195	190	195	91	380	857		737	595	458	367	193
Fourth	214	247	158	112	448	906		711	549	449	316	179
Fifth		276			530			704			284	

Table 12.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						(a) Monthly, United States						
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	120						
						(b) Weekly, 35 cities						
Weeks												
First	46	43	43	41	39	56	74	89	85	77	68	55
Second	44	43	44	40	41	61		90	84	58	66	53
Third	44	43	43	38	45	66		88	82	73	63	50
Fourth	43	43	42	38	48	70		88	80	71	60	48
Fifth		43			52			86			58	

Table 13.--Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average
Consumption														
1955	Eggs	31.2	27.9	30.9	28.3	28.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.2	29.3	29.9	31.2	1/346
1956	do	30.7	28.8	31.0	28.5	27.5	25.7	27.5	26.9	27.0	28.9	29.1	31.2	1/343
1957	do	30.3	27.0	30,0	28.1	27.4	25.5	26.3	26.6	26.0	27.3	27.3	29.5	1/331
1958	do	28.9	25.1	29.2	27.2	26.4	24.7	26.0	26.1	25.6	27.1	27.6	28.6	1/323
1959	do	28.4	25.1	28.7	26.1	25.8	24.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	26.2	26.0	27.7	1/313
1960	do	27.0	24.3	27.4	26.5	25.0								
Price received by farmers, per dozen														
1955	Cents	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	do	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957	do	33.7	33.3	31.1	31.1	29.5	29.6	32.8	36.9	40.9	43.9	46.0	44.6	35.8
1958	do	39.3	37.4	41.4	38.5	36.8	35.2	36.8	37.7	41.8	39.0	38.9	37.0	38.3
1959 3/	do	36.7	35.9	34.2	28.3	25.2	25.2	30.4	31.1	33.0	31.8	31.5	31.0	31.1
1960	do	29.6	28.9	32.3	36.0	32.7	31.2							
Retail price, per dozen, (AMS)														
1955	do	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	62.4	66.2	58.1
1956	do	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	56.2	57.7
1957	do	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.0	54.9
1958	do	59.3	55.7	61.9	57.2	54.9	52.9	55.3	57.2	64.6	60.0	58.9	56.4	57.9
1959	do	56.4	54.7	53.0	46.6	43.7	42.4	50.4	51.0	54.8	53.3	52.1	51.1	50.9
1960	do	49.6	47.2	48.5	54.1	51.3								

1/ Excluding frozen or dried egg products, which were 25, 25, 27, 26 and 34 in the years 1955 through 1959, respectively.
2/ Partly estimated
3/ Revised

Table 14 .--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		(a) Monthly average data											
Average number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956		331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	306	323	332	336
1957		332	324	314	303	293	282	277	283	298	311	318	321
1958		318	311	304	295	287	281	279	284	298	312	322	327
1959		324	319	313	305	294	283	279	284	297	310	316	318
1960		315	308	302	295	288	281						
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956		1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559
1957		1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574
1958		1,665	1,531	1,798	1,863	1,934	1,794	1,752	1,650	1,518	1,546	1,533	1,615
1959		1,660	1,605	1,907	1,910	1,959	1,824	1,788	1,685	1,544	1,558	1,516	1,634
1960		1,697	1,648	1,837	1,867	1,970	[illegible]						
Total monthly egg production													
1955	Mil.cs.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5
1957		14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0
1958		14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.0	13.6	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.7	14.7
1959		15.0	14.2	16.6	16.2	16.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.4
1960		14.8	14.1	15.4	15.3	15.8	14.4						
		(b) First-of-month data											
Number of layers on hand													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956		333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	294	317	329	334
1957		337	328	320	309	298	287	277	277	289	307	315	321
1958		321	314	307	301	290	283	278	280	289	307	317	326
1959		327	321	316	310	300	288	278	279	289	305	315	317
1960		318	311	305	298	292	284	270					
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956		48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957		51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958		52.5	54.3	55.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	58.1	54.9	51.6	49.5	50.3	51.9
1959		52.3	54.7	59.8	63.3	64.0	62.4	59.2	56.2	52.5	50.5	49.9	51.2
1960		54.2	55.3	58.3	60.2	64.2	62.9	[illegible]					
Daily rate of egg production													
1955	Mil. eggs	166	170	180	190	187	173	158	140	137	146	153	159
1956		162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	152	160	163
1957		174	169	186	191	188	175	159	148	147	147	149	158
1958		169	171	169	183	184	174	162	154	149	152	160	169
1959		171	176	189	196	192	180	165	157	152	154	157	163
1960		172	172	178	180	187	179	[illegible]					

Table 15.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1957 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1957													
Eggs produced on farms	14,778	13,342	16,247	15,778	15,597	13,889	13,200	12,694	12,261	12,764	12,783	14,044	167,877
Shell eggs to storage	8	191	413	276	511	93	-305	-333	-279	-343	-250	-93	-111
Eggs broken commercially1/	637	848	1,528	1,820	2,172	1,319	1,173	654	400	328	209	270	11,863
Eggs used for hatching	697	967	1,107	973	713	633	553	513	517	500	553	677	8,403
Balance	13,436	11,336	13,199	12,709	12,201	11,344	11,774	11,860	11,623	12,279	12,271	13,190	147,722
Government purchases:													
Shell	---	169	145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	314
Dried	---	---	9	195	169	95	---	---	---	---	---	---	468
1958 2/													
Eggs produced on farms	14,611	13,228	15,183	15,283	15,400	13,992	13,589	13,036	12,550	13,394	13,697	14,656	168,619
Shell Eggs to storage	-38	-66	-26	243	383	147	-140	-218	-204	-83	-67	-87	-156
Eggs broken commercially1/	792	935	858	1,642	2,219	1,918	1,125	714	396	281	158	708	11,746
Eggs used for hatching	770	1,023	1,207	1,177	880	767	650	570	583	580	650	727	9,584
Balance	13,087	11,336	13,144	12,221	11,918	11,160	11,954	11,970	11,775	12,616	12,956	13,308	147,445
Government purchases:													
Dried	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	146	264	16	426
1959 2/													
Eggs produced on farms	14,953	14,213	16,592	16,178	16,000	14,356	13,842	13,297	12,753	13,139	13,314	14,422	173,059
Shell eggs to storage	4	-5	55	425	472	50	-166	-149	-135	-35	-172	-109	135
Eggs broken commercially1/	824	1,228	1,829	2,340	2,554	2,198	1,204	949	787	568	540	727	15,748
Eggs used for hatching	817	1,163	1,247	1,047	790	727	630	523	523	553	600	710	9,330
Balance	13,308	11,827	13,461	12,366	12,184	11,381	12,174	11,974	11,628	12,103	12,346	13,094	147,846
Government purchases:													
Dried	118	209	198	302	268	186	350	221	44	---	---	---	1,896
Frozen	---	---	---	---	---	35	69	---	---	---	---	---	104
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	14,844	14,117	15,397	15,300	15,761	14,378							
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	445								
Eggs broken commercially1/	835	1,281	1,223	1,272	2,519								
Eggs used for hatching	763	953	1,037	1,148 3/	880								
Balance	13,130	11,842	13,296	12,762	11,917								
Government purchases:													
Dried	272	264	215	124	27	----							

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen.
2/ Revised
3/ Estimated

Table 16.--Culling rates and chicken numbers, selected data, 1950 to date

Year	Potential layers Jan. 1			Layers June 1	
	Pullets	Hens	Total	As reported	As percent of Jan. 1 potential layers
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1950	286.8	137.0	423.8	314.8	74
1951	258.2	141.2	399.3	302.6	76
1952	261.4	135.8	397.2	297.3	75
1953	237.6	135.4	373.0	288.6	77
1954	255.1	115.8	371.0	289.1	78
1955	257.2	111.4	368.6	287.1	78
1956	238.6	121.7	360.3	288.8	80
1957	249.6	119.2	368.8	287.3	78
1958	224.6	127.9	352.5	283.1	80
1959	244.1	119.5	363.7	288.2	79
1960	223.8	125.5	349.4	284.5	81

Year	Net reduction January 1 potential layers to June 1 layers	Slaughter of hens and cocks in large plants, percent of previous year		Hens Oct. 1	
		Jan.-May 31	June 1-Oct. 1	As reported	As percent of Jan. 1 pullets
	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1950	109.0			189.2	66
1951	96.7			179.0	69
1952	99.9			171.5	66
1953	84.4			156.2	66
1954	81.9			154.3	60
1955	81.5	121	110	166.0	65
1956	71.5	98	103	150.5	63
1957	81.5	126	82	163.6	66
1958	69.4	86	124	150.5	67
1959	75.5	132	90	159.5	65
1960	64.9	89			

Table 17 --Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1
1959 1/	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4
1960	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6						
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 2/											
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	18.7					
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 2/											
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0					
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 3/											
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.8	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4
1960	17.6	18.4	19.8	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.[illegible]					
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 4/											
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	2/29.5					
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 5/											
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5
1958	34.3	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	28.4	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	n.a.	27.2	30.8
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.0	30.1	2/31-32					

1/ Revised.
2/ First full week of month.
3/ $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and over.
4/ $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.
5/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-$3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds (mostly price).

Table 18 --Monthly price and supply of broilers, and red meat supply, 1953 to date

Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average (weighted) or total
						(a) U. S. average mid-month broiler price, per lb.								
1953	Ct.	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	Ct.	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	Ct.	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	Ct.	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	Ct.	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	Ct.	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959 1/	Ct.	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	Ct.	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6							
						(b) Lagged monthly hatchings of broiler chicks, (except total which is U. S. broiler production) 2/								
1954	Mil.						3/106.8	3/110.3	3/108.4	3/95.3				1,047.8
1955	Mil.				81.2	92.1	105.4	109.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	98.8	86.9	1,091.7
1956	Mil.	93.4	95.9	102.7	110.9	114.9	132.4	134.9	142.6	137.9	128.4	123.1	106.9	1,343.7
1957	Mil.	107.3	107.8	108.8	128.6	122.4	139.3	141.3	147.6	141.9	143.5	132.2	119.4	1,447.5
1958	Mil.	116.4	126.5	140.0	137.2	151.3	163.0	180.7	177.6	172.0	153.0	130.3	133.5	1,659.5
1959	Mil.	133.6	148.0	154.0	150.2	183.5	180.6	175.1	169.4	166.4	149.9	122.1	121.7	4/1,730.5
1960	Mil.	129.7	141.5	160.7	160.5	175.4	172.0	195.4						
						(c) Monthly commerical production of red meats								
1953	Mil. lb.	2,113	1,745	1,897	1,863	1,739	1,821	1,823	1,786	1,965	2,172	2,116	2,152	23,192
1954	Mil. lb.	2,062	1,735	2,020	1,818	1,792	1,912	1,876	1,930	2,071	2,120	2,199	2,270	23,805
1955	Mil. lb.	2,192	1,854	2,176	1,929	1,964	2,001	1,815	2,158	2,227	2,324	2,398	2,433	25,471
1956	Mil. lb.	2,474	2,182	2,264	2,107	2,147	2,059	2,078	2,136	2,070	2,511	2,411	2,204	26,643
1957	Mil. lb.	2,439	2,027	2,098	2,041	2,166	1,917	2,099	2,084	2,098	2,405	2,097	2,096	25,567
1958	Mil. lb.	2,268	1,807	1,907	1,984	1,948	1,934	2,011	1,939	2,119	2,314	1,965	2,182	24,378
1959 1/	Mil. lb.	2,241	1,980	2,084	2,153	2,018	2,064	2,145	2,003	2,253	2,402	2,245	2,429	26,017
1960 4/	Mil. lb.	2,394	2,158	2,322	2,107	2,240								

1/ Revised

2/ Through 1957, lagged 3 months; thereafter, lagged 2 months.

3/ Derived.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Weekly broiler chick placements, 22 states, related to 1959 production, and placements to date related to 1960 production

State	Weekly broiler chick placements			Number of broilers produced 1959		Weekly broiler chick placements				
	Last 10 weeks of 1958	First 42 weeks of 1959	1958-59 total	As reported	As a percent of lagged placements	Last 10 weeks of 1959	First 26 weeks of 1960	1959-60 total 2/	1958-59 total corresponding weeks 1/	1959-60 total as a percent of corresponding 1958-59 total 2/
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Percent	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Percent
Maine	11.5	48.7	60.3	58.2	97	9.5	29.4	38.9	43.9	89
Connecticut	5.2	23.0	28.2	26.7	95	4.2	12.0	16.2	20.5	79
Pennsylvania	8.1	33.5	41.5	40.5	97	6.9	20.1	27.0	29.8	91
Indiana	8.1	32.2	40.2	39.5	98	6.0	20.8	26.8	29.1	92
Illinois	1.6	5.6	7.2	7.1	99	.8	3.0	3.8	5.4	70
Missouri	6.6	33.8	40.4	39.2	97	6.0	18.4	24.3	28.6	85
Delaware	16.0	72.6	88.6	85.1	96	16.0	53.0	69.0	65.5	105
Maryland	17.4	79.1	96.5	93.3	97	19.6	57.1	76.7	66.1	116
Virginia	9.6	46.3	55.9	54.0	97	8.5	31.5	40.0	40.8	98
West Virginia	5.3	23.1	28.4	27.5	97	3.9	13.9	17.8	21.0	85
North Carolina	26.1	119.5	145.6	137.4	94	23.2	83.1	106.3	105.7	101
South Carolina	3.5	14.0	17.5	16.9	97	3.2	9.4	12.6	12.6	100
Georgia	52.6	267.6	320.2	303.0	95	51.9	185.9	237.8	228.4	104
Florida	2.1	8.6	10.7	10.4	97	1.6	5.7	7.2	7.9	91
Alabama	26.4	137.9	164.2	158.2	96	27.0	101.0	128.0	116.7	110
Missippi	18.5	92.4	110.9	107.6	97	18.7	65.0	83.7	80.1	104
Arkansas	27.2	141.4	168.6	164.0	97	29.3	101.3	130.6	118.8	110
Louisiana	4.1	18.2	22.3	21.6	97	3.1	11.5	14.6	16.2	90
Texas	21.8	98.1	119.9	115.2	96	16.3	60.5	76.8	86.2	89
Washington	2.8	13.7	16.5	16.0	97	2.7	9.0	11.7	12.0	98
Oregon	1.8	9.4	11.2	10.7	96	1.5	6.9	8.4	8.4	100
California	8.4	43.7	52.1	49.8	96	10.6	29.7	40.3	37.2	108
Total 22 States	284.4	1,362.4	1,646.9	1,581.8	96	270.5	928.2	1,198.5	1,181.0	101
U. S. Total				1,730.5						

[1] Last 10 weeks of 1958 and first 26 weeks of 1959.

[2] 36 weeks

Table 20.--Eggs: All chickens and broilers: Per capita consumption and price, 1950 to date

Year	Consumption per person ready-to-cook-basis		Broiler price per pound		Consumer price index
	All chickens	Broilers	Mid-month live at farms 1/	Ready-to-cook at retail AMS	1947-49= 100
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	
1950	20.6	8.7	27.4	57.0	102.8
1951	21.7	10.4	28.5	59.7	111.0
1952	22.1	11.7	28.8	60.0	113.5
1953	21.9	12.3	27.1	58.5	114.4
1954	22.8	13.7	23.1	52.8	114.8
1955	21.4	13.9	25.2	54.8	114.5
1956	24.6	17.5	19.6	47.8	116.2
1957	25.5	19.1	18.9	46.7	120.2
1958	28.3	22.1	18.5	46.1	123.5
1959	28.8	22.8	16.1	42.0	124.6

1/ Weighted average.

Table 21.--Turkeys: Hatchings of poults, by breed types, monthly and cumulative, September 1955 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning September			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1955 September		0.1	0.4	0.5		0.1	0.4	0.6
October		.2	.3	.5		.3	.7	1.0
November		.4	.5	.9		.8	1.2	2.0
December		1.0	.9	1.9		1.8	2.1	3.9
1956 January	0.9	2.0	.9	2.9	0.9	3.7	3.0	6.8
February	1.2	4.9	.8	5.7	2.0	8.7	3.9	12.5
March	1.9	11.4	1.0	12.4	3.9	20.1	4.9	25.0
April	3.0	16.3	1.6	17.8	6.9	36.4	6.4	42.8
May	3.7	17.2	2.4	19.6	10.6	53.5	8.9	62.4
June	2.8	11.0	2.5	13.4	13.4	64.5	11.3	75.8
July	1.6	3.1	2.2	5.3	15.0	67.6	13.5	81.2
August	.7	.7	1.1	1.8	15.6	68.3	14.7	83.0
September	.3	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.4	.7
October	.4	.4	.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.4
November	.6	.8	.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
December	.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	6.0
1957 January	1.0	3.3	1.0	4.3	3.3	6.8	3.5	10.3
February	1.1	5.8	.8	6.7	4.3	12.6	4.3	17.0
March	1.6	12.1	1.1	13.2	6.0	24.7	5.4	30.1
April	2.5	17.2	1.6	18.8	8.5	41.9	7.0	48.9
May	3.3	17.6	2.4	20.0	11.8	59.5	9.4	68.8
June	2.6	11.0	2.3	13.2	14.4	70.4	11.7	82.1
July	1.3	2.9	1.9	4.8	15.7	73.3	13.6	86.9
August	.6	.7	.9	1.6	16.3	74.0	14.4	88.4
September	.3	.3	.2	.6	.3	.3	.2	.6
October	.3	.4	.2	.5	.6	.7	.4	1.1
November	.5	.7	.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	.7	2.1
December	.7	1.5	.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.3	4.2
1958 January	.8	2.5	.8	3.3	2.6	5.4	2.1	7.5
February	.9	4.6	1.0	5.6	3.5	10.0	3.1	13.1
March	1.3	10.9	1.1	12.1	4.8	20.9	4.3	25.2
April	2.2	15.8	1.6	17.3	7.1	36.7	5.8	42.5
May	3.0	17.2	2.2	19.3	10.1	53.9	8.0	61.8
June	2.4	11.9	2.1	14.1	12.5	65.8	10.1	75.9
July	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.5	14.1	70.3	12.1	82.4
August	.8	.9	1.1	2.0	14.9	71.3	13.2	84.4
September	.5	.5	.5	1.1	.5	.5	.5	1.1
October	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3
November	.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.0
December	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.8	6.9
1959 January	1.1	2.4	1.5	4.0	4.2	6.5	4.3	10.8
February	1.1	4.5	1.4	5.9	5.3	11.1	5.7	16.7
March	2.0	11.3	1.8	13.0	7.2	22.3	7.4	29.8
April	2.8	16.1	1.9	18.1	10.1	38.5	9.4	47.8
May	3.7	16.8	2.4	19.3	13.7	55.3	11.8	67.1
June	3.1	11.6	2.2	13.8	16.8	66.9	14.0	80.9
July	2.1	4.3	1.9	6.2	18.9	71.2	15.8	87.0
August	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	19.9	72.3	16.9	89.2
September	.8	.8	.4	1.2	.8	.8	.4	1.2
October	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	.7	2.5
November	1.2	1.6	.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	1.1	4.4
December	1.2	2.1	.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	1.6	7.1
1960 January	1.2	3.1	.5	3.7	5.2	8.6	2.2	10.8
February	1.5	6.9	.8	7.7	6.8	15.5	3.0	18.4
March	2.6	13.5	1.0	14.5	9.4	29.0	3.9	32.9
April	3.3	16.1	1.1	17.1	12.7	45.1	5.0	50.0
May	3.7	15.7	1.6	17.2	16.5	60.7	6.5	67.2
June 1/	3.4	11.6	1.6	13.3	19.9	72.3	8.1	80.6

1/ Assuming that June hatch will be proportionate to reported number of eggs in incubators June 1.

Table 22.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, monthly, United States, 1945 to date, and weekly, 35 cities, August 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) First-of-month, United States											
1945	73	74	63	46	33	29	27	21	18	27	43	78
1946	108	135	135	124	107	97	79	63	55	45	84	117
1947	128	140	126	109	95	86	72	59	45	39	65	86
1948	83	83	70	55	41	33	27	19	13	15	34	47
1949	51	55	51	44	36	33	29	21	21	35	76	107
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	447
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	75						
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks 1/	1960							1959				
First	71	72	62	56	48	39	34	34	43	63	108	90
Second	72	71	61	54	46	37		35	46	71	112	91
Third	71	69	60	52	44	36		37	50	80	98	85
Fourth	72	66	58	50	43	35		39	56	88	84	72
Fifth		65			41			42		98		

1/ Holdings on successive Saturdays of each month.

Table 23.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3
1959 1/	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5
1960	28.2	25.7	26.5	27.5	26.1	24.0						
(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 2/												
1954	29-30	---	---	---	---	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24
1955	21½-23	---	---	---	---	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27
1956	---	---	---	---	---	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28
1957	---	---	---	---	22	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21
1958	17-19	---	---	---	---	22-23	21	23	20-21	20	19-19½	20
1959	24	---	---	23	21-23	24-24½	26	21	19½-22½	21-22	23-23½	30-31
1960	---	---	---	26½	26½	23½	23					
(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 2/												
1954	---	---	---	---	---	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32
1955	---	---	---	---	---	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½
1956	---	---	---	---	---	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26
1957	---	---	---	---	24	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22-22½	27-27¼
1958	24	---	---	---	---	28	26	26½	24	24-24½	23-23½	22-23
1959	24	---	---	18	18-19	24	22	21-21¼	21½-22½	23	25-25½	33
1960	---	---	---	31	27-28	20	23					
(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 2/												
1954	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46
1955	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½
1956	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½
1957	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½
1958	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42	42½-43½	42-43	40½-42	39-41	40-43	39½-43	39-43
1959	40½-44	44-46½	44-46½	44-46½	44-46	50½-53	54-55	50-51½	47½-50½	51½-53	47-51	47½-53
1960	45½-49	45-47½	44-47	47½-50	47-50	46-49	43-45					
(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 2/												
1954	60-61½	60-61½	60-61½	59½-61½	---	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53
1955	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52
1956	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½
1957	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½-	---	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44
1958	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	3/45-46	49-50	45-46	41½-42½	40-41½	40-41½	40-41½	39-41
1959	39-40½	40-41	40-41	38-40	37-39	38-40	36-38½	35½-37½	35-37½	37-39	40½-42½	46-47½
1960	48½-50	48½-49½	48½-50	50-51½	49-51	44-47	38-41					
(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 2/												
1954	37	35	37	33	30	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32
1955	28	30	30	30	31	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½
1956	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27
1957	26	26-27	26	26	24-25	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30
1958	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30	28	25-26	24½-25	24-25	24-24½	25½-26½	24-25
1959	23	25	25-25½	21-22	22-22½	22-22½	22½-23	20	20	20-21½	24¾	26½
1960	25	---	---	28-29	27-27½	27¾	22½					
(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 4/												
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½
1955	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½
1956	---	---	---	---	28-30½	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	22-22¾
1958	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	22	22-22¼	20	20-21½
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/27-33	20-21	20-23	24-25	24-25	29
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 4/												
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½
1955	---	27½	---	---	---	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34
1956	---	---	---	---	28-28½	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	28-28¼
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	26½-27	25	26-26½	24	23
1959	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/22-23	21½-22	22-22½	23¾-24	25-25½	30
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					

1/ Revised. 2/ Or next date when quotation is available. 3/ 14-15 pounds. 4/ Beginning 1958, first day of month, or first available quotation thereafter. 5/ Following business day.

Table 24 .--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases, annually 1950-59, by weeks 1958-59

Year	Size of turkey crop		Duration of program	Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases
	Head raised	Ready to cook weight				
	Mil.	Mil.lb.	Weeks	Thou.lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.
1950 1/	44	615	4	7,888	n. a.	n. a.
1951	53	703	no program			
1952	62	795	n. a.	27,852	n. a.	n. a.
1953	60	758	n. a.	20,327	n. a.	n. a.
1954	68	870	no program			
1955	66	817	no program			
1956	77	956	9	25,366	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	81	1,031	no program			
1958	78	1,022	23	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969
1959	82	1,086	4	21,570	33.09-35.24	7,416

	Contracts let in week ending		Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases	
			For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year
			Thou. lb	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
1958	Aug.	1	480	480	35.50-37.00	175	175
		8	1,800	2,280	35.24-37.00	652	827
		15	3,240	5,520	35.47-37.50	1,168	1,995
		22	1,260	6,780	35.40-36.74	453	2,448
		29	1,410	8,190	33.74-34.74	479	2,927
	Sept.	5	1,350	9,540	32.73-34.37	447	3,374
		12	1,410	10,950	31.59-33.81	455	3,829
		19	1,590	12,540	31.49-33.63	514	4,343
		26	1,290	13,830	31.98-33.88	425	4,768
	Oct.	2	1,020	14,850	32.79-34.58	341	5,108
		9	930	15,780	32.97-35.24	312	5,421
		16	1,170	16,950	32.98-34.57	312	5,816
		23	1,170	18,120	32.32-34.45	395	6,202
		30 3/	1,420	19,540	31.99-33.99	473	6,675
1959	Sept.	10	6,090	6,090	32.17-35.99	2,000	2,000
		17	7,230	13,330	33.34-35.99	2,500	4,500
		24	4,410	17,730	33.59-35.94	1,500	6,000
	Oct.	1	3,840	21,570	33.09-35.24	1,300	2/ 7,416
	Nov.	6	1,290	20,830	31.54-33.61	416	7,090
		13	1,290	22,120	31.29-33.03	410	7,500
		20	990	23,110	31.39-33.46	322	7,822
		27	240	23,350	31.37-32.43	76	7,898
	Dec.	18.	210	23,560	32.95-34.10	70	7,969

1/ In this year, the purchases were N. Y. dressed; thereafter, all programs were for ready-to-cook turkeys. 2/ Total cost as reported. 3/ Includes 130 thousand pounds of frozen cut-up turkey for Christmas use in Pueroto Rico and Virgin Islands. n. a. -Not available.

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